

HARRY K. THAW ADJUDGED INSANE

Will Be Kept in Hospital Pending Removal to Asylum.

HARD FIGHT TO BE RENEWED

A Committee Appointed To Take Charge Of His Property—His Mother Personal Cus-todian.

Philadelphia.—Harry K. Thaw was adjudged a lunatic by the Common Pleas Court of this city, and under the law cannot be taken to New York on requisition to stand trial on charges of assaulting Frederick Gump, Jr., a high school student, of Kansas City, Mo. Thaw will be kept in St. Mary's Hospital here pending his removal to a Pennsylvania asylum.

The court's action was based on the report presented by a lunacy commission, which took the testimony of Thaw and his mother, his sister, Mrs. Carnegie, and his brother, Josiah Thaw.

Physicians testified before a lunacy commission that Thaw was suffering from dementia and would get worse as time went on.

The commission heard testimony reviewing his life from the time he was 21 until his recent attempt at suicide.

Judge Martin appointed J. Denniston Lyon, a Pittsburgh banker, and Dr. Walter Riddle, the Thaw family physician in Pittsburgh, as a committee to take charge of Thaw's estate. They will enter \$600,000 security. Thaw's present income, according to his counsel, is between \$75,000 and \$80,000 on two trust funds left by his father, William Thaw.

No appeal from the court's decision can be carried to the Supreme Court, according to Thaw's attorney. Immediately after the announcement of Judge Martin's decree, Thaw's counsel, in a telegram, notified Governor Brumbaugh of the action taken on the question of Thaw's sanity and the appointment by the court of committees of his person and estate.

By the court's decree the police guard at Thaw's bedside at the hospital will be withdrawn and a private guard substituted. The decree orders that he stand committed at the hospital for the time being pending his removal to another institution. In another decree Judge Martin appointed Thaw's mother custodian of his person.

JAP WARSHIP TO BRING BODY.

Tokio Will Pay Signal Honor To Ambassador Guthrie.

Tokio.—As a special mark of honor to the late George W. Guthrie, American Ambassador to Japan, the Emperor is expected to detail a Japanese warship to transport the body to the United States. The official announcement designating the warship is anticipated with great interest because, broadly interpreted, it will be a special manifestation of friendship for the American nation, especially as Japanese warships are at present occupied in patrol duty in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

RELIEF STEAMER DESTROYED.

Norwegian Vessels, With Grain From America For Belgians.

London.—The Norwegian steamer Lars Fastenes (Lars Fostene), bound from America for Rotterdam with grain for the American Relief Commission, has been sunk without warning outside the blockade zone, according to the Norwegian Mercantile Shipping Gazette.

This announcement is contained in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

The Central News says that the steamer was sunk in the North Sea.

TO GO ON ARMED LINERS.

American Diplomats Will Thus Return To Posts.

Washington.—American diplomats at home waiting an opportunity to return to posts in Europe will travel on armed American liners. Among them are Hugh Gibson, first secretary of the embassy at London, who expects to sail on the first American liner that starts across the Atlantic.

BERNSTORFF OFF FOR BERLIN.

Arrival There Made Uncertain By Ice Conditions.

Copenhagen.—Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, and his party left Copenhagen on a special train for Berlin. It is uncertain when the train will arrive, because of ice conditions, which have made all ferry traffic highly unsatisfactory for the last week.

PARDONS ASKED OF WILSON.

Formal Applications Submitted By Diggs and Caminetto.

Washington.—President Wilson has received applications for pardons of Maury I. Diggs and F. Drew Caminetto, convicted in California of violation of the "white slave" law after a long and sensational legal fight, which ended in their conviction being sustained by the Supreme Court.

Military Training At Tufts.

Medford, Mass.—Tufts College has joined the educational institutions of the country which have started active training of students in military matters. About 150 undergraduates have enrolled.

No Use For Pacifists!

Toledo, Ohio.—The City Council in session received and referred to a committee a resolution which would bar pacifists from speaking in Memorial Hall, a municipal structure.

U. S. GIVES NOTICE TO ALL NATIONS

Government Preparing For Any Eventuality.

SAILING PLANS KEPT SECRET

Naval Men Would Call Out Militia. Urge Immediate Mobilization Of Full Fighting Strength.

Washington.—The United States Government took the only formal step that will precede the sailing for the war zone of American merchant ships armed to resist attacks by German submarines.

Notice To the world of the intention to place an armed guard on merchantmen was given in a communication sent by the State Department to all embassies and legations in Washington.

Notice To Go To Berlin.

The statement, which it is assumed will be transmitted to Germany by the Swiss Minister, follows:

"In view of the announcement of the Imperial German Government on January 31, 1917, that all ships, those of neutrals included, met within certain zones of the high seas would be sunk without any precaution being taken for the safety of the persons on board, and without the exercise of visit and search, the Government of the United States has determined to place upon all American merchant vessels sailing through the barred areas an armed guard for the protection of the vessel and the lives of the persons on board."

Details Kept Secret.

Officials continue to be reticent about the arming of ships and the probable date the first would be ready to sail. All such details are regarded as military secrets. In fact, there is a general disposition to avoid discussing any phase of the situation pending the outcome of the defiance of the submarine menace by American vessels with naval guns and gunners aboard.

Speculation continues as to the part the United States may play if forced into actual hostilities by Germany. In official quarters the opinion is very clear that President Wilson, for the present at least, is contemplating no more direct connection with the European war than is necessary to protect American rights on the high seas.

Preparations for any eventuality are going forward, but the President is known still to cling to the hope that there will be no actual clash between America's armed merchantmen and German submarines.

Would Call Naval Militia.

Mobilization of the complete fighting strength of the navy has been recommended by naval officials. The approval of President Wilson is required before orders can be sent calling out the reserves, assembling the naval militia and releasing all active officers now on shore duty for sea service.

Immediate graduation of the first class at Annapolis would be included in the plan in order to make up as far as possible the threatened shortage of officers.

LABOR PLEDGES TO AID NATION.

Offers Its Services In Every Field Of Activity.

Washington.—Organized labor in America through its representatives in conference here offered its services to the country in every field of activity if, despite all endeavors and hopes, the United States should be drawn into war.

The action was taken by unanimous vote of more than 150 delegates from national and international trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and five unaffiliated organizations, including the great railroad brotherhoods. In all, about 3,000,000 American workers were represented in the conference called to determine and announce the part to be claimed by labor in national preparedness plans.

U. S. ARMY GROWS RAPIDLY.

About 5,000 Men Have Enlisted Since German Break.

Washington.—With the shadow of war hanging over the nation all army enlistment records for peace times were broken during February. Approximately 5,000 men signed up for service. The actual figures to date show 5,852, but figures are still coming in from field camps and the re-enlistments. The figures are especially gratifying to the department. Practically all of the enlistments came after the diplomatic break with Germany, on February 3.

NAVY RECRUITING SHOWS GAIN.

716 Men Secured In First Eight Days Of March.

Washington.—Navy recruiting continues to show a great increase. For the first eight days in March the net gain was 716 men. Many of the recruits are coming from districts where the Navy League is actively co-operating with the department.

On March 1 there were 59,037 enlisted men in the navy and on March 8, 59,753.

CARRANZA TO GIVE AMNESTY.

Villa and Leaders In Madero Murder Excepted.

El Paso, Texas.—Amnesty will be offered to all Mexican refugees by General Carranza after he is inaugurated President of Mexico on May 1, according to information received here by Carranza officials. The only exceptions will be Francisco Villa, his immediate followers, and those implicated in the murder of President Francisco I. Madero and Vice-President Jose Pino Surez.

ONLY SPANISH USED.

Panama.—President Valdez signed a bill prohibiting any language except Spanish to be used in the correspondence of banking institutions. The law carries a fine of \$5,000 for non-compliance.

32,176 Letters Opened.

Berne (via Paris).—The Swiss Post Department, in its report for 1916, says that 32,176 registered letters were opened or confiscated by the warring Powers.

THE FIRST BIT OF GREEN



WILSON ORDERS LINERS ARMED

Calls Extra Session of Congress to Meet on April 16.

TO PROTECT MERCHANTMEN

Navy Yards, With Equipment Already Assembled, Will Hasten Preparation Of Ships For Sailing.

Washington.—President Wilson ordered the arming of American merchant ships against Germany's ruthless submarine warfare, and at the same time issued a proclamation calling an extra session of Congress to meet April 16.

The President's decision was made following the action of the Senate in revising its rules to permit prompt action on important questions and the submission of formal opinions by Secretary Lansing and Attorney-General Gregory that he has the power to arm merchantmen without action by Congress.

Mr. Wilson has the backing of the entire Cabinet in taking the step. Guns for arming merchantmen have been assembled at navy yards along the Atlantic Coast and everything is ready to carry out the policy announced by the President.

Action To Be Taken Without Delay.

All parts of the Government's armed neutrality plan for defending the merchant marine have been withheld to avoid endangering Americans and their ships by permitting the information to reach Germany. The only statement at the White House and the Navy Department was that the President was determined fully to protect American rights.

It was learned definitely that some American merchant ships sailing for the submarine zone will be armed by the Government at once. Preliminary arrangements have been completed and it is expected that vessels will be ready to sail in the near future.

The decision, coming at the end of a period of tense waiting, was generally hailed as the natural and unavoidable next step in the policy adopted by the President when he broke off diplomatic relations with Germany and gave warning that the United States could not tolerate attacks on American ships and citizens in violation of international law.

Fraught with the grave possibility of war with Germany, the action was taken by President Wilson only after he was convinced that Germany actually was proceeding with her campaign of ruthlessness, and had made efforts to plot with Mexico and Japan against the territorial integrity of the United States.

President's Proclamation.

The text of the proclamation follows:

"Whereas public interests require that the Congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at 2 o'clock noon on the sixteenth day of April, 1917, to receive such communications as may be made by the Executive.

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the Capitol in the city of Washington on the sixteenth day of April, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members thereof are hereby required to take notice.

"Given under my hand and the seal of the United States of America, the ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and forty-first.

Navy Needs To Come First.

When the problem of placing new ships in yards best fitted to do fast work has been studied out, the question of getting ways clear of merchant tonnage now under construction will be taken up. Wherever it is possible such ships will be rushed to completion and delivered to their owners. No new merchant ships will be laid down, however, until the needs of the navy have been satisfied.

In some instances it is expected that because of shortage of skilled labor and the demand for structural steel, merchant ships now on the ways would be completed only to the point of launching and then held up while navy vessels took their places.

TOOTHPICK IN HIS STOMACH.

Man Swallowed It Nine Years Ago. Cut Out At Hospital.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Nine years ago E. H. Barnhart, of Athens, swallowed a toothpick. Recently he was stricken with stomach trouble and doctors found that small abscesses were forming. Barnhart was told that only an operation could save him and he went to the hospital at Towanda. The toothpick was removed from his stomach. Barnhart's condition has improved and he will have a speedy recovery, his doctors state.

LOAN BANK MEETING.

Federal Farm Loan Board To Consider Organization.

Washington.—The Federal Farm Loan Board decided to call a meeting here within the next 10 days of the presidents and other officials of the farm loan banks to consider organization plans. Interest rates and bond rates may be formally announced.

AN AMPUTATED ARM RESTORED.

Amazing Operation On British Soldier Said To Be Successful.

London.—A son of the Hon. J. O'Grady, a member of Parliament, was wounded several months ago in France in such manner that his arm had to be amputated. The surgeon cut off the arm, removed the shattered bone and then put the arm back again, setting the bone and sewing the tendons. The arm has now healed and is gaining strength. The patient can use it effectively.

CHINA LIKELY TO ACT SOON.

Break With Germany Is Expected This Week.

Peking.—Tuan Chi-jui, who resigned as Premier several days ago and went to Tien-tsin, has returned here and conferred with the Cabinet and the President. A compromise has been reached so that Parliament may decide whether China shall break relations with Germany and join the Entente. It is expected that there will be a severance of relations between China and Germany this week.

AMERICAN DOCTORS STAY.

Berlin (via London).—The American physicians' expedition, under the direction of Dr. Edward F. Nippert, of Cincinnati, has returned to its base at Deutsch Eylau, where it will continue its work under the direction of the New York committee.

GUARD U. S. BUILDINGS.

Pittsburgh.—The buildings of the United States Bureau of Mines and the Government Arsenal, have been placed under guard both night and day.

FARM LOAN BANK TO OPEN SOON

Officers and Directors Will Meet Next Week.

MAY BEGIN BUSINESS MAY 1.

Banking House Not Yet Selected. Field Force and Farmers' Association to Be Organized.

A meeting of the officers and directors of the Baltimore Farm Loan Bank will be called within a week or 10 days to arrange for the opening of that institution and to make recommendations to the farm loan board for the subordinate officers of the bank.

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President Has Fine Record.

The announcement of Mr. Stevenson's appointment as president of the bank has been received with pleasure by his many friends among the farmers of Maryland. His record gives a good idea of what may be expected of him. He conducted the farm loan business of a big firm in Oklahoma and bears the reputation of not having lost a cent either of principal or interest on any loan made by him during his connection with the firm.

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"K"

By
Mary Roberts Rinehart

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CHAPTER XXIII—Continued.

—18—

"Do you have to walk as fast as this?"

"I said I was in a hurry. Once a week I get off a little early to go to the hospital. The Rosenfeld boy—"

The monstrous injustice of the thing overcame her. Palmer and she walking about, and the boy lying on his bed! She choked.

"Well?"

"He worries about his mother. If you could give her some money, it would help."

"Money! I paid his board for two months in the hospital."

When she did acknowledge this generosity—amounting to forty-eight dollars—his irritation grew. Her silence was an accusation. She was too calm in his presence, too cold. Where it had pleased his pride to think that he had given her up, he found that the shoe was on the other foot.

At the entrance to a side street she stopped.

"Turn off here."

"May I come and see you sometime?"

"No, please."

"That's flat, is it?"

"It is, Palmer."

He swung around savagely and left her.

The next day he drew over a thousand dollars from the bank. A good many of his debts he wanted to pay in cash; there was no use putting checks through, with incriminating endorsements. Also, he liked the idea of carrying a roll of money around. The big fellows at the clubs always had a hand and peeled off bills like skin off an onion. He took a couple of drinks to celebrate his approaching immunity from debt. . . .

At nine o'clock that night he found Grace. She had moved to a cheap apartment which she shared with two other girls from the store. The others were out. It was his lucky day, surely.

His drunkenness was of the mind, mostly. His muscles were well controlled. The lines from his nose to the corners of his mouth were slightly accentuated, his eyes open a trifle wider than usual. That and a slight pallor of the nostrils were the only evidences of his condition. But Grace knew the signs.

"You can't come in."

"Of course I'm coming in."

She retreated before him, her eyes watchful. Men in his condition were apt to be as quick with a blow as with a caress. But, having gained his point, he was amiable.

"Get your things on and come out. We can take in a roof-garden."

"I've told you I'm not doing that sort of thing."

He was less steady than he had been. The heat of the little flat brought more blood to his head. He wavered as he stood just inside the door.

"You must go back to your wife."

"She doesn't want me. She's in love with a fellow at the house."

"Palmer, hush!"

"I only want to take you out for a good time. I've got money. Look here!"

He drew out a roll of bills and showed it to her. Her eyes opened wide. She had never known him to have much money.

"Lots more where that comes from."

A new look flashed into her eyes, not cupidity, but purpose.

She was instantly cunning.

"Aren't you going to give me some of that?"

"What for?"

"I want it for Johnny Rosenfeld."

He thrust it back into his pocket, but his hand retained its grasp of it.

"That's it," he complained. "Don't lemme be happy for a minute! Throw it all up to me!"

"You give me that for the Rosenfeld boy, and I'll go out with you!"

But his eyes were wavering. She could see victory.

"Take off enough for the evening."

But he drew himself up.

"It's my lucky day," he said thickly.

"Plenty more where this came from. Do anything for you. Give it to the little devil. I—" He yawned.

His head dropped back on his chair; he propped his sagging legs on a stool. She knew him—knew that he would sleep almost all night. She would have to make up something to tell the other girls; but no matter—she could attend to that later.

She paused, in pinning on her hat, to count the bills. She had never had a thousand dollars in her hands before.

CHAPTER XXIV.

K. spent all of the evening of that day with Wilson. He was not to go for Joe until eleven o'clock. The injured man's vitality was standing him in good stead. He had asked for Sidney and she was at his bedside. Doctor Ed had gone.

K. found Sidney in the room, not sitting, but standing by the window. The sick man was dozing. One shaded light burned in a far corner. She turned slowly and met his eyes. It seemed to K. that she looked at him as if she had never seen him before, and he was right. Readjustments are always difficult.

Sidney was trying to reconcile the K. she had known so well with this new K., no longer obscure, although still shabby, whose height had suddenly become presence, whose quiet was the quiet of infinite power.

She was suddenly shy of him, as he stood looking down at her. He saw the gleam of her engagement ring on her finger. It seemed almost deaf. As though she had meant by wearing it to emphasize her belief in her lover,

They did not speak beyond their greeting, until he had gone over the record. Then: "We can't talk here. I want to talk to you, K."

He led the way into the corridor. It was very dim. Far away was the night nurse's desk, with its lamp, its announcement, its pile of records. The passage floor reflected the light on glistening boards.

"I have been thinking until I am almost crazy, K. And now I know how it happened. It was Joe."

"The principal thing is, not how it happened, but that he is going to get well, Sidney."

She stood looking down, twisting her ring around her finger.

"Is Joe in any danger?"

"We are going to get him away tonight. He wants to go to Cuba. He'll get off safely, I think."

"We are going to get him away! You are, you mean. You should all our troubles, K., as if they were your own."

"I? He was genuinely surprised. "Oh, I see. You mean—but my part in getting Joe off is practically nothing. As a matter of fact, Schwitzer has put up the money. My total capital in the world, after paying for the machine today, is seven dollars."

"You of course," said she. "You find Max and save him—don't look like that! You did, didn't you? And you get Joe away, borrowing money to send him."

He looked uncomfortable, almost guilty.

"When I look back and remember how all these months I've been talking about service, and you said nothing at all, and all the time you were living what I preached—I'm so ashamed, K."

He would not allow that. It disturbed him. She saw that, and tried to smile.

"When does Joe go?"

"Tonight. I'm to take him across the country to the railroad. I was wondering—"

"Yes?"

"I'd better explain first. Then if you are willing to send him a line, I think it would help. He is a girl in white in the car and thought it was you, of course. Carlotta was taken ill. And Schwitzer and—Wilson took her upstairs to a room."

"Do you believe that, K?"

"I do. He saw Max coming out and misunderstood. He fired at him then." "He did it for me. I feel very guilty, K., as if it all comes back to me. I'll write to him of course. Poor Joe!"

He watched her go down the hall toward the night nurse's desk. Then he went back into the quiet room.

He stood by the bedside, looking down. Wilson was breathing quietly; his color was coming up, as he rallied from the shock. In K.'s mind now was just one thought—to bring him through for Sidney, and then to go away. He might follow Joe to Cuba. There were chances there. He could do sanitation work or he might try the canal.

The Street would go on working out its own salvation. He would have to think of something for the Rosenfelds. And he was worried about Christine. But there again, perhaps, it would be better if he went away. Christine's story would have to work itself out. His hands were tied. "I'd better get away from here," he told himself vaguely.

"Poor Girl!" He Said. "Poor Christine!"

faint singing of a hymn. When Johnny spoke again he did not open his eyes. "You're some operator, Mr. Le Moyne. I'll put in a word for you whenever I get a chance."

"Yes, put in a word for me," said K. huskily.

He felt that Johnny would be a good mediator—that whatever he, K., had done of omission or commission, Johnny's voice before the Tribunal would count.

Johnny was close on the edge of his long sleep by that time, and very comfortable. It was K. who, seeing he would no longer notice, ordered the screens to be set around the bed, K. who drew the coverings smooth and folded the boy's hands over his breast.

The nurse stood by uncertainly.

"How very young he is! Was it an accident?"

"It was the result of a man's dambnable folly," said K. grimly. "Somebody always pays."

And so Johnny Rosenfeld paid.

The immediate result of his death was that K., who had gained some of his faith in himself on seeing Wilson on the way to recovery, was beset by his old doubts. And now came a question that demanded immediate answer. Wilson would be out of commission for several months, probably. He was gaining, but slowly. And he wanted K. to take over his work.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"I'll tell you where I live, and—" "I know where you live."

"Will you come to see me there? We may be able to think of something."

"What is there to think of? This story will follow me wherever I go! I've tried twice for a diploma and failed. What's the use?"

But in the end he prevailed on her to promise not to leave the city until she had seen him again. It was not until she had gone, a straight figure with haughty eyes, that he reflected whimsically that once again he had defeated his own plans for flight.

"I've got a hunch that I can move my right foot," he said. "Look and see."

K. lifted the light covering.

"You're right, old man. It's moving."

"Brake foot, clutch foot," said Johnny, and closed his eyes again. K. had forbidden the white screens, that outward symbol of death. Time enough for them later. So the ward had no suspicion, nor had the boy. The ward passed in review. It was Sunday, and from the chapel far below came the

sound of a sewing room, no matter how small, is usually to be found somewhere in the plans when a house is being built under the eye of the woman who is to live in it. It may be hardly more than a closet with room for one little table and a chair; the sewing machine can be kept in the hall, if only there is some place where pasted gores and scraps of silk can be shut out of sight between sewings without being packed away. But not all houses are built under the eyes of the women who are to live in them, or of anybody else who puts living convenience first of everything. Plans are still being drawn that spend many square yards on front hall and then cannot afford to give space to a sewing room; the housekeeper who settles down in the completed house must take what she can get and put her wins to work to fit up a sewing corner.

Finding a place for a sewing corner is in most cases a matter of finding a corner in the living room. A bedroom is an unsociable place to spend an afternoon, and even in steam-heated houses it is not always very warm. The living room, moreover, is the one room that in the up-to-date barn-with-cubbyholes style of house planning profits by floor space that has been saved from tiny dining room and bedrooms. The corner must be a well-lighted one, and if possible it must have a sewing screen; with these two advantages, and a rocking chair that is just right for sewing, it is almost as good as a separate sewing room.

The sewing screen must be a low screen. The worker needs all the light she can get, and she does not care to be shut away from the rest of the room, or to help set the stage for an eavesdropping scene. About thirty-two inches has been found to be a good height; sometimes there is a small table in the corner, and the screen is a little higher so as to hide the top of the table. If there is no table the screen may be fitted with hinged drop covers that unfold to form a little low table at each panel of the screen. Cretone shirred into a pocket over the lowest third of each panel holds the unfinished work, and wood crosspieces near the top can be fitted with hooks for bags, scissors, spools and all the rest of the things that ought to be always at hand.

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STATE AND PENINSULA

291 marriage licenses were issued at the Clerk's office in February.

Wilmington city employees are to be paid semi-monthly hereafter under a new ordinance.

During the past week 67 men have left Milford for work in the munition plants at Chester.

Wilmington Park Board has been authorized to negotiate for land to enlarge Christian Park and playground.

The State Dental Society will establish a dental clinic in Wilmington as soon as a suitable place can be found.

George Benson, of near Chesapeake City, is an aspirant for the Democratic nomination for Treasurer of Cecil county.

United States Senator Josiah O. Wolcott has appointed his brother, James L. Wolcott, Esq., his private secretary.

Because of the high cost of supplies, Fire Department, Wilmington, has asked the city to increase its appropriation.

The Governor and the Revised Statutes Committee conferred relative to the pending bills revising the State taxation system.

Post-master John T. Mullins, of Marlinton, has built a new post-office at his own expense and leased it to the Government.

The Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Health are working together on plans for a general "clean-up" work in Wilmington.

Fifteen hundred dollars will be spent in scraping the roads of Sussex county under the supervision of County Engineer, Charles M. Upham.

Owners of pea canneries at Centre ville have agreed to pay growers \$60 a ton for peas the coming season, an increase of \$10 from last year.

Lewes Red Cross has organized with Rev. C. H. B. Turner, president; James Kelly, secretary, and Mrs. Mary Rowland, treasurer, and 63 members.

The cannery of Caroline county, Md., have agreed to pay growers of tomatoes \$15 per ton for the coming season, and contracts are now being made with farmers.

The Conservation Commission, of Maryland, has made a ringing appeal to Maryland fishermen to protect the fish of the Chesapeake Bay from destruction.

Frederica Steamboat Company has elected W. E. Davis, J. T. Postles, Charles Postles, James O. Jensen, Joseph Frazier and Walter Corroon directors.

According to widely-circulated rumors, Cedar Beach, five miles east of Milford, has been selected by the United States Government as a site for Delaware Bay fortifications.

The Chestertown Commissioners have granted permission to a number of residents to erect a monument on the public square to the memory of the Union and Confederate dead.

Joseph H. Hinckle, the Elton veteran newsdealer, estimates that he has walked 19,710 miles in the 42 years he has been in business while traveling from his home to his store three times a day.

Trustees of Delaware College have decided to convert the residence now occupied by O. W. Widdees, Newark, into a dormitory to provide for the freshman class of the Women's College, next September.

In the United States there are one-sixth as many Canadians as there are in Canada; one-half million more Germans than there are in Berlin; enough Irish to make four Dublins; enough Italians to make three Romeos.

William J. and Henry C. Boggs, brothers, employed in the B. & O. freight yard in Wilmington, were held in \$500 bail each for the Grand Jury, for the alleged theft of coffee, butter, whisky, etc., from freight packages.

The 25th Annual Session of the Grand Lodge, of Delaware, Ancient Order of United Workmen was held Tuesday, at Dover. The sessions were held in the Priscilla Block Lodge Room and headquarters were at the Hotel Richardson.

Prof. A. E. Grantham, of the Delaware Experiment Station, Newark, acting as judge on behalf of the State Board of Agriculture, has awarded General A. R. Benson, of near Dover, a gold medal for the best acre of seed corn grown in Delaware in 1916.

In the executive session at Dover Monday afternoon, the Senate confirmed Governor Townsend's appointments of George L. Stradley to be justice of peace at Wilmington and Edwin F. Wood to be justice of peace at Dover. The appointments were confirmed unanimously.

It is said that Thomas W. Simmons, Secretary of State, of Maryland, under Governor Harrington, is thinking of resigning and will be an applicant for the position of director head of the Farm Loan Bank, to be established in Maryland under the Federal Farm Loan Board.

About one hundred and twenty-five members and guests of the Delaware Automobile Association made merry at their annual banquet in the grill room of the Hotel duPont Monday night. The predominating theme in all the speeches had to do with the final outcome of the good roads bill now in the hands of the legislature.

State College for Colored Students, near Dover, will be kept open all summer, to study agriculture.

Hebrew Charity Association, Wilmington, spent \$4000 in caring for the needy during the past year.

The Delaware Automobile Association held its annual banquet at Hotel duPont, with J. H. Nixon as toastmaster.

Georgetown is preparing to spend \$15,000 for a concrete road from the center of the town to the duPont boulevard.

Newark Council has awarded a contract to Ridpath & Potter to sink an additional artesian well with 500 gallons capacity a minute.

Seeing him in Court at Dover, State Detective Murphy arrested Charles Burton, a negro, wanted in Kent county on a whisky case indictment.

Joseph T. Gough, railroad agent at Bear station for years, succeeds E. W. Russell, at Farmington. Mr. Russell has acted as Farmington agent for 43 years.

At a regular meeting of the trustees of Delaware College, held last week, Melville O. Pence, of Indiana, was elected assistant State leader of agriculture extension at a salary of \$250. Mr. Pence was formerly located at Newark as County Agent, but removed to Newville, Indiana, where he accepted a similar position a little over a year ago.

It is estimated that the amount of money spent for seats from which to view the inaugural procession at Washington on Monday, aggregated more than \$200,000. Grandstands accommodating 50,000 persons were constructed along the line of March, while thousands viewed the procession from windows, house-tops and various other places of vantage.

John S. Mullin, of Wilmington who recently bought the old city buildings and then turned the old city hall over to the Delaware Historical Society, is in charge over the removal from these buildings of practically all of the steam heating plants, radiators, wash-stands, toilets and other equipment and furnishings. Mr. Mullin bought the property at public sale for \$175,000 and was under the impression that the buildings were intact as far as the interior fittings were concerned.

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UNJUSTLY SENT TO DEATH

Spanish Tribunals, After His Execution, Concede That Ferrer Was Not Guilty of Extreme Offense.

Spanish republicans, socialists, anarchists and radicals of all degrees celebrate January 10 as the birthday of Francisco Ferrer, who, convicted of having incited revolutionary riots in Barcelona, was executed in 1909. Ferrer was in many ways a remarkable man—a fanatic of unbelief, who accepted death as bravely as any martyr of the faith. That he was unjustly convicted and executed has since been decided by Spain's tribunal, which generally considered the case months after the death of the victim, and as gravely handed down a decision that Ferrer was innocent of the charges made against him!

Ferrer was born in a village near Barcelona on January 10, 1859. Early in life he became a shop boy, and then a ticket inspector on the Spanish railway. Although he had few educational advantages, he was naturally a student, and spent all his spare time reading and studying scientific and philosophical works. He early became an opponent of the church and a republican, and his intellectual ability won for him a place among the leaders of the Spanish anti-clerical and anti-monarchs.

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HEAVY COINAGE DURING YEAR

Mints and Assay Offices Have Been Busy Dealing With the Amount of Gold Acquired.

The value of gold acquired by the government at the mints and assay offices during the fiscal year 1916 amounted to \$508,083,262.92, according to officials of the treasury department. This was a large increase over the preceding year, and was due, it is said, principally to the heavy importations of foreign bullion and coin.

Gold deposited by the Cuban government to be made into Cuban coin was valued at \$1,323,291.98; United States gold coin received for recoinage was valued at \$1,050,095.71.

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DR. WARREN S. P. COMBS

DENTIST

MIDDLETOWN DEL.

(Office of the late Dr. Stites)

RECOGNIZED BRAND AT ONCE

How Mrs. Schofield Knew That Daughter's Husband Had Not Hitherto Been Carefree Bachelor.

Here is some inside dope on how to tell a married man. The system is made known by Mrs. Anna Schofield, who has just helped her daughter secure an annulment of her marriage as wife No. 2. Mrs. Schofield says marriage brands a man as plain as a hot iron on a cow's hip. When her eagle eye fell upon her new son-in-law she declares that she saw immediately where the harness had rubbed. And then she gave the formula: "Like all average married men my son-in-law was an artistic flatterer in a way about things wives like to be lied to about. He could praise coffee that everybody knew was vile in such a way that it tasted good. Like his brother bachelors, he knew how to praise his wife's taste, whether good or bad. If a married man says something about another woman he does not neglect to say something a little nicer about his wife. That was my son-in-law. Take tears for instance. Tears break a newly and never-before-married man's heart. He gets all excited about them. But they rolled off that man's feelings like water off a duck. I kept quiet about my suspicions until one day he and daughter were quarreling. He fought like a married man. He knew when to talk and when to shut up. After that I determined to investigate his career."

New York Sun.

WAR BREAD IN USE IN ITALY

Experts Pronounce It Superior to Products of Bakeries Before the Great Conflict Began.

A war bread of the Italian bakers, designed primarily to save manual labor, uses the wheat without milling. As described, its only peculiarity of appearance is a gray color, and the product of the municipal bakery at Bergamo is claimed to be highly pleasing in flavor and more nutritious than flour bread, containing a larger proportion of mineral salts, lecithin and vegetable pepsin. The sifted and washed grain is soaked in warm water for 48 to 60 hours. The germination—or vitalization—thus set up softens and modifies chemically, and when this has proceeded far enough, the grain is fed into a kneading machine. After triturating and kneading in this machine, the mass is allowed to ferment or rise, like other dough, before placing in the oven. Besides the economy in labor there is a lessening of waste, and the yield of bread from a given quantity of grain is 20 to 30 per cent or more greater than that from grain that has been made into flour. The dark and unpalatable whole-grain bread complained of in some parts of Italy is explained by an agricultural authority as probably due to inferior wheat or poor baking.

THERE WAS A REASON.

Speaking at a dinner the other night, former Gov. Martin H. Glynn of New York said there was usually a reason for most things and told the following story as an illustration:

A colored man was rambling down one of the streets of a southern town one afternoon, when he met a friend.

"Look here, Rastus," exclaimed the colored party, "dey tol me dat yo' done gone an' married Lilac Washington las Sunday night."

"Dee was am c'reet Jim," answered Rastus with a broad smile, "I done zone married Lilac all right."

"Am dat so?" reflectively returned the other. " Didn't yo' tell me only las week dat yo' wasn't givin' ter marry anybody as long as yo' libed?"

"Dat's jes' what I did, Jim," admitted Rastus, "but I didn't know at de time dat I was givin' ter lose ma job."

—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

CURING RAVAGES OF APHIS.

Announcement has been made by the United States bureau of entomology that great success has attended the efforts to combat the spinach aphid which seriously attacked the truck crops of Virginia year after year. This has been accomplished by the introduction of the spotted lady bird, which is said to have proved very effective in keeping down the aphids. The first efforts in this direction were unsuccessful, owing to the fact that there has been extensive removal of trees and underbrush, and this left no accommodations for the hibernation of the lady birds, which perished during the winter. This has now been taken care of and the ravages of the aphids greatly decreased.

LOOK!

Buy Old Automobiles

for JUNK

JACOB PROTIGAL

515 E. Third St.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Phone 3598 W

MAXWELL

New and used cars.

Time payments and trades considered.

GILBERT H. HAYDEN

TOWNSEND, DEL.

MARMADUKE MOTOR CO.

11th, & West St. Wilmington Del.

FOR RENT

Eight room dwelling house on

Cochran street recently vacated by John J. Jolls. Possession at once.

Apply to

JOHN E. GINN.

MIDDLETON, DEL.

SHOE REPAIRING

I have purchased a new

electric machine for finishing my

work, which enables me to turn

out all work in the shortest

possible time, and the finish is

far superior to hand-finished

work.

L. FROMKIN

Kates' old stand, East Main St.

MIDDLETON, DEL.

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF

a writ of Vend. Exp., to me directed,

will be exposed to Public Sale at the

County Building, Southeast Corner of

Eleventh and King streets, city of

Wilmington, New Castle county, Del-

aware,

ON THURSDAY,

THE 22D DAY OF MARCH, 1917,

At 10 O'clock, A. M.

the following described Real Estate,

etc., will be exposed to Public Sale at

No. 157 and 158 of a raised plan of the

"Battlegrounds," in the city and

county of New Castle and State of

Delaware, bounded and described as

one lot as follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING at a point on the north-

easterly side of Buttonwood avenue at

the northwesterly side of Mehan

avenue; thence continuing northwesterly

along said side of Buttonwood avenue;

one hundred and fifty feet to a corner; thence northeasterly and parallel with

Buttonwood avenue, one hundred and

fifty feet to another corner; thence

southwesterly and parallel with Mehan

avenue, one hundred and fifty feet to the

WOMAN COULD HARDLY STAND

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Fulton, N. Y.—"Why will women pay out their money for treatment and receive no benefit, when so many have proved that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will make them well? For over a year I suffered so from female weakness I could hardly stand and was afraid to go on the street alone. Doctors said medicines were useless and only an operation would help me, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has proved it otherwise, and now perfectly well and can do any kind of work." Mrs. NELL PHILIPS, care of R. A. Rider, R.F.D. No. 5, Fulton, N. Y.

We wish every woman who suffers from female troubles, nervousness, backache or the blues could see the letters written by women made well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. If you have had symptoms and do not understand the cause, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free.

Tutt's Pills

enable the dyspeptic to eat whatever he wishes. They cause the food to assimilate and nourish the body, give appetite, and DEVELOP FLESH.

Dr. Tutt Manufacturing Co., New York.



The Large Bottle For 25¢
When you buy Yager's Liniment you get splendid value! The large 25 cent bottle contains four times more than the usual bottle of liniment at that price.
Try it for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, sprains, cuts and bruises.
At all dealers—price 25 cents.

YAGER'S LINIMENT

GILBERT BROS. & CO.
Baltimore, Md.

CABBAGE PLANTS From pedigree seed, sold in open at Young's Island, Genuine Frost-Proof, Hardy and Disease Resistant. Price 10¢ per plant, 50¢ per 100, close prices on large quantities. Our guarantee with every order. Enterprise Co., Sunter, S.C.

Impractical Estimate.
"Father," said the small boy, "what is a pacifist?"
"A pacifist, my son, is a man who thinks that war is a rough form of outdoor sport that the police could stop if they wanted to."

FALLING HAIR MEANS DANDRUFF IS ACTIVE

Save Your Hair! Get a 25 Cent Bottle of Danderine Right Now—Also Stops Itching Scalp.

Thin, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scourf.

There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its luster, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—the hair falls out fast. A little Danderine tonight—now any time—will surely save your hair.

Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowton's Danderine from any store, and after the first application your hair will take on that life, luster and luxuriance which is so beautiful. It will become wavy and fluffy and have the appearance of abundance; an incomparable gloss and softness, but what will please you most will be after just a few weeks' use, when you will actually see a lot of fine, downy hair—new hair—growing all over the scalp. "Adv.

Not Attracted.

"Some day you'll be rich enough to retire from business."

"Give up my nice, pleasant office and stay home?" rejoined Mr. Growcher. "I should say not."

The law is never too busy to administer a stinging rebuke.

That Knife-Like Pain

Have you a lame back, aching day and night? Do you feel sharp pains after stooping? Are the kidneys sore? Is their action irregular? Do you have headaches, backaches, rheumatic pains—feel tired, nervous, all worn-out? Use Doan's Kidney Pills—the medicine recommended by so many people in this locality. Read the experience that follows:

A Pennsylvania Case

S. A. Geasey, 125 Awl St., Sunbury, Pa., says: "The se-vere刀 pain in my kidneys passed too often, obliging me to get up at night and the passages were terribly painful. I had a severe, knife-like pain in the small of my back, and they bothered me worse at any other time. Finally used Doan's Kidney Pills, and the boxes cured me. The pain left my back and I haven't suffered since."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50¢ a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MULBURN CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

FREE RANGE IS ESSENTIAL FOR TURKEYS

For those who are favorably situated for raising turkeys, a more profitable side line can hardly be found. Given plenty of range where the turkeys can find grasshoppers and other insects, green vegetation, the seeds of weeds and grasses, waste grain, acorns and nuts of various kinds, the cost of raising them is very small and the profits large. Grain and stock farms are particularly well adapted to turkey raising, and it is on such farms that most of the turkeys are found. Lice have been done in the way of raising turkeys in confinement, and it has been tried the results have been discouraging. Plenty of range is essential to success in turkey raising.

Turkeys for Breeding.

In selecting turkeys for breeding, the most important factors to be considered are vigor, size, shape, bone, early maturity and color of plumage.

Fifteen turkey hens can safely be made to a vigorous tom. If twenty-

key hens enough should be allowed to sit to take all the pouls hatched. They can be given a few eggs from the incubator or from under the chicken hens and allowed to hatch the pouls themselves, or at night a newly hatched poult can be slipped under each turkey hen that is to be given a brood of pouls and by morning she will be glad to take them.

Lice are a great annoyance to turkey raising, and it is on such farms that most of the turkeys are found. Dust the hen thoroughly with some good lice powder before she is placed on the nest and once a week thereafter while she is sitting.

Poult in Open.

If the weather is warm and dry no shelter is required, as the pouls do better in the open. Should it be rainy, however, they need to be protected, for nothing is more injurious than for them to become wet and chilled. The most satisfactory plan is to confine the mother turkey hen to a coop in a field

and to allow the time he would be working out for the good wages offered, to count residence duties on the homestead. Western Canada has been a big producer of grain and it is estimated that there is a shortage of over thirty thousand men, necessary to produce an average crop in 1917. This shortage has been caused by so many young men having left the farms to go to war, and it is essential to make an unprecedented offer of this kind, to fill their places on the land at once.

It has been required in the past to do three years' duties on homesteads to get title, but an additional inducement has been offered by practically reducing this term to two years. As explained by an official of the Canadian Government, Canada's need for farm laborers is intense, and exceptional inducements are being offered to get the needed farm workers at once. A farmhand will make his entry for one of the 100-acre farms, satisfy the Government that he is working for a farmer and that time will apply as residence on the land filed for, just the same as if he was actually living on it.—Advertisement.

After parturition the cow should not be milked until the second day, except by the calf, unless, as is the practice of some dairymen, the calf is removed at once. For several days the cow should be allowed only tepid water. For feed, good clover hay, mangels and bran and oats are probably best until her system becomes normal again. By the third day the cow may be returned to her stall.

The grain ration ought to be laxative in character, highly nutritious and palatable. During the last week the cow should be placed in a box stall and her grain lessened. Equal parts of wheat bran and ground oats or chop with alfalfa hay and mangels is recommended as a good ration to feed at this time.

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DELAWARE COLLEGE STAFF

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Delaware College recently the following were elected to the teaching staff starting next September:

John Robert Moore, formerly of University of Missouri, assistant professor of English, salary \$1500 annually; Finley M. Foster, of the New York University, instructor in English, \$1500; Charles Ganson Cook, formerly of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, assistant professor in modern languages \$1500; Frederick E. Clark, formerly of University of Michigan, assistant professor of business administration, \$1800; A. G. McGougan, formerly instructor in Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, assistant professor of physics, \$1800.

Business administration, of which Dr. Clark was elected assistant professor, is a new course established by the trustees, there having been much demand for such a course during the past few years.

The board also elected Merville O. Pence assistant State Leader of Agricultural Extension at an annual salary of \$2500. Mr. Pence was formerly county agent in Kent county, but resigned a year ago to take up similar work near his home in Indiana.

It was decided to increase the term of the Summer School from six to eight weeks.

Several interesting reports were submitted by officers and committees showing the progress of the new building and improvement operations that are being carried out at a cost of about \$500,000 and was made possible by the gifts of more than a million dollars made by an unnamed donor during the past 18 months.

WARWICK

The Sewing Circle met at the home of Mrs. P. F. Johns, on Wednesday.

We are sorry to report that Mrs. John Price is quite ill at her home near town.

Mr. Edgar Bishop, of near Chesapeake City, was a caller in town on Wednesday.

Mr. Frank Bernard, Jr., of Kennett Sq., was a week-end guest of Miss Mae Merritt.

Mr. Bayard Vinyard spent Sunday with Mr. Guy Johnson and family in North East, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Buckworth, of Middletown, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Duryea.

Mrs. William Johns spent several days last week with her mother, Mrs. Mary Clay, near Wilmington.

Mrs. L. P. King, Sr., spent several days last week with her daughter, Mrs. Howard Phillips, in Wilmington.

Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Wilson, of near Middletown, were guests of his sister, Mrs. R. B. Merritt, Jr., on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Merritt, Jr., and children, were guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bishop, on Sunday.

The Aid Society held its monthly business and social meeting at the home of Mrs. William Vinyard, on Thursday evening.

Preaching Sunday morning at the usual hour. Christian Endeavor at 7:00 P. M. Everybody invited to attend all services. Rev. J. N. Link, pastor.

Mr. and Mrs. June Price, of near town, are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a bouncing boy, on Tuesday. Both mother and son are getting along nicely.

ODESSA

Mrs. Harry Plummer was a visitor to Wilmington this week.

Miss Genieva Ward, of Chester, is visiting her parents, Harry Ward and wife.

Mrs. Clara Gremminger is visiting relatives in Philadelphia.

Miss Georgia Enos, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with her parents.

Miss Mary Aspril spent several days of last week in Wilmington.

Miss Isabella Smith spent the weekend with her sister, Miss Viola Smith, at Newark.

Mrs. Clarence Aspril and daughter, who have been guests of her mother, Mrs. Rachel Mailly, have returned to Wilmington.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Coppage, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with Mrs. Georgia Coppage.

Miss Grace McLaurey, of near Wilmington, spent Sunday with her parents.

Mrs. E. L. Duer is visiting relatives in Wilmington.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bush, of Wilmington, were guests of G. L. Townsend and family on Sunday.

Next Sunday evening, March 18th will be the Annual Missionary Anniversary of the M. E. Sunday School. Hon. Irving Handy, of Smyrna, will be present and deliver the address. Every one is invited to be present.

Soybeans for Seed

Under the average conditions of soil and climate soy beans for seed if properly handled are the most profitable of all grain crops and at the same time are an important factor in building up the soil and increasing the nitrogen content. Land which will produce 20 bushels of wheat or 40 bushels of corn per acre will usually produce 20 to 25 bushels of soybean seed without the use of fertilizer. As soybeans usually sell for at least \$2 per bus. and at present are worth \$2.50 to \$3.00 for good varieties like the Wilson or Peking, it does not take long to calculate which is the more profitable.

FOR SALE—Four-hole Chestnut Posts, 7 foot long, also wire and gate posts.

JAMES JARRELL.

TOWNSEND

Mrs. Jennie Wilson is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Winfield Lattonus.

Mrs. W. A. Scott and Mrs. L. L. Maloney spent Thursday in Philadelphia.

Mrs. John Lattonus and Mrs. Thomas Lattonus spent Wednesday in Smyrna.

Mrs. Joseph Newman, of Wilmington, visited Mrs. W. A. Scott on Wednesday.

Miss Anna G. Vanlyke is visiting Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Maloney in Wilmington.

Mr. L. L. Maloney and family, of Wilmington, spent Saturday and Sunday at W. A. Scott's.

Mr. B. G. Lockerman and wife, after spending the winter in Washington, D. C., have returned to their home here.

Mr. Frank Collins, of Wilmington, spent the week-end with his grandparents, Mr. B. G. Lockerman and family.

Mrs. Richard Hodgson visited her daughter, Mrs. Carlton MacSorley and family, in Wilmington, several days the past week.

Mr. D. B. Jones and wife and Mrs. Sallie Watts returned to their homes here Wednesday, after spending the past three months in Wilmington.

PAID LOCAL AD.

Apple Trees, Peach Trees.
C. R. CLAYTON,
Middletown, Del.

FOR SALE—Large Stable on Cass street, near Main street. Apply to
MRS. J. R. HOFFECKER.

Clover, Alyke and Timothy Seed.
Seed Oats and fertilizer stored in warehouse for immediate delivery.
Phone 5. JESSE IS SHEPHERD.

If your victrola needs attention, call on me and I will render services at reasonable prices.

CHAS. S. ROBERTS,
Middletown, Del.

FARMS AND PROPERTY wanted anywhere. If you want to sell, rent, exchange, or buy try me. One per cent after sold. Address me. Buyers can my next Catalogue out.

Hahn's Farm Agency,
800 Broad Street,
Newark, N. J.

Steadily the roads that lead to success in literature are being made easier. A good many people who would like to write fiction but have shirked from the labor of finding equivalents for "said," will welcome a list of substitutes for the necessary little word published in the Boston Writer. There are no less than 385 fairly satisfactory variations, from "acceded" to "yowled." The prisoner at the bar no longer need say that he is innocent says New York Evening Post. He can bubble it, or bawl it, or blurt it, or breathe it, to use but one letter of the alphabet. The vindictive district attorney can bark his questions, the lawyer for the defense can boom his objections, the spectators may either bristle their indignant protests or blubber their sympathy. But the merit of such a list is not simply that it facilitates the management of dialogue. A thorough study of the 385 substitutions for "said" will easily suggest the plot and the characterization that must precede dialogue. The letter C, in itself is a compendium of plot and a gallery of portraits. Given somebody who chichaines, another who chuckles, another who coos, another who croons, another who challenges, another who confesses, and minor characters who cry, croak, commune, and cut in, and it is plain that we have a scenario almost ready made.

At times it may be impossible for you to do the work of the day during the day; but, in the majority of cases, each day's work can be performed more easily today than it can be done tomorrow.

Settle at the time of settlement. Today is yours; tomorrow may not be.

You are dependent upon your fellow men. Treat them as you would treat them yourself, and realize that they have equal rights with you; that when you promise to do a thing, and do not do it, you have stolen another man's time and are just as much a thief as you would be if you robbed his money drawer.

In the axis, or upper burial ground of Germantown, there is a tombstone which gives the age of him who lies beneath it, one John Adams, as six hundred and sixty-nine years, says Philadelphia Public Ledger. The records, I believe, show that his age was eighty-six, and the explanation given is that the stonemason cut his name first and then found he had no room for the six. So he filled in the nine with cement and cut behind his first markings. Time having worn out the cement reveals the tomb of an ancient fit to be classed with those mentioned in Genesis.

It is very pleasant to read that this year's crops are worth nearly \$8,000,000. It makes us all feel quite puffed up. But incidentally we should like to know whether that sum represents what the farmer receives best, and the greatest service will be to increase the stock of good will.

It doesn't hurt to get 23,000 volts through one's body, says a Detroit workman who underwent the experience. Yet, as a matter of choice, most of us would prefer to have a tooth pulled.

Most of the people who get in bad are the victims of the idea that this world was designed to enable men to get by in pomp and circumstance without doing any work.

It seems, according to a jury, that an automobile that is worth only \$500 for purposes of taxation is not worth \$2,200 in a suit for damages. Sounds reasonable.

Some people say life is a joke, and it is in many respects, but we are serious enough in your part of it to live your little day without being a nuisance.

Nobody has ever been able to explain why the women who never want anything above a poodle or a parrot get married. But they do.

A sleepy boy is one of the pathetic things of life. They think physically.

Under the average conditions of soil and climate soy beans for seed if properly handled are the most profitable of all grain crops and at the same time are an important factor in building up the soil and increasing the nitrogen content. Land which will produce 20 bushels of wheat or 40 bushels of corn per acre will usually produce 20 to 25 bushels of soybean seed without the use of fertilizer. As soybeans usually sell for at least \$2 per bus. and at present are worth \$2.50 to \$3.00 for good varieties like the Wilson or Peking, it does not take long to calculate which is the more profitable.

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GETTING A START

By Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr.

(Copyright, 1917, by the McClure News Syndicate.)

BE A MAN.

Man is made of Dust,
Dust settles.
Be a man.

Settle! That is a good word with
which to conjure.

He who does not settle his accounts,
whether they are monetary or other-
wise, is not manly and does not stand
well among men.

Everybody is under obligation to
somebody. He owes money or he
owes something beside money. He
cannot succeed, he cannot be true to
himself and to the world, unless he is
under obligations to somebody or to
something, and unless others are under
similar obligations to him.

Reciprocity is one of the first laws
of business and of every other department
of life.

Alone, we amount to nothing. With
others there is no limit to our attain-
ment.

Many a man pays his bills promptly
and forgets to keep his engagements. He
is financially honest and socially
and otherwise dishonest.

An obligation is binding, no matter
how small it may be.

If you agree to meet a man at a
certain hour or upon a certain day, it
is just as important that you keep
this engagement as it is that you pay
your bills.

Nothing detracts more from one's
reputation than carelessness in keep-
ing obligations, however small they
may be.

Men of mark, men who rightly oc-
cupy high positions, never forget an
engagement, they are always on time,
and they consider themselves under
obligations to those with whom they
come in contact, in business and out of
it. Their word is as good as their bond,
and their bond is usually above par.

I do not find any excuse for profes-
sional men who are forgetful and who
do not appear to realize the impor-
tance of meeting every obligation and
of keeping every engagement. Some
of them may excuse themselves by
claiming that their minds are preoc-
cupied with other things. Sheer non-
sense! The mind that cannot grasp
and surround and meet an obligation,
whether it belongs to a great scientist
or to a clerk behind the counter, is not
the kind of mind which is pre-
destined to succeed.

There is no excuse for failure to
meet an appointment or other obliga-
tion, or for delay in answering a letter
which requires an immediate re-
ply.

"I am too busy," is not an excuse.

You can trust a busy man, you can
depend upon him more than you can
upon a man who has nothing to do.

If I desired help, I should go to the
busiest man I know, for he has time.

The lazier hasn't.

At times it may be impossible for you
to do the work of the day during the
day; but, in the majority of cases,
each day's work can be performed
more easily today than it can be done
tomorrow.

Settle at the time of settlement.

Today is yours; tomorrow may not
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You are dependent upon your fellow
men. Treat them as you would
treat them yourself, and realize that
they have equal rights with you;

that when you promise to do a thing,
and do not do it, you have stolen
another man's time and are just as
much a thief as you would be if you
robbed his money drawer.

Religion of the Future.

From President Eliot's "Religion of the Future" it appears that the "prog-
ress of the nineteenth century far out-
stripped that of similar periods"—as
far perhaps as that of the last twenty-
five years has in turn outstripped it.

The "new ideas of God" which it has
produced give the basis for a new
twentieth century religion superior to
all others. Some of these new ideas
are monotheism, immanence, God's love,
the adoration (dulia, not laus) of all righteous persons, and the
"tendency toward progress." It rejects
polytheism, apoteosis, tribal religion,
sudden change of character, mediation,
dogma, mystery, sacraments, the fall
of man, alienation from God and the
condemnation of the majority. It abjures
the devil and will attack all his
works quickly; it will teach that he is
best who loves best and serves best,
and the greatest service will be to in-
crease the stock of good will.

It is very pleasant to read that this
year's crops are worth nearly \$8,000,000.

It makes us all feel quite puffed up.

But incidentally we should like to
know whether that sum represents
what the farmer receives best,

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